

## HOW RAILROAD HEADS "DIVIDED" THE SOUTH REVEALED BY LETTERS

Correspondence Between "Pizarro" and "Cortez" Evidence Before Interstate Commerce Commission—President Smith of Louisville & Nashville and Late Samuel Spencer of Southern Involved.

Washington, May 5.—Correspondence purporting to have passed between Milton H. Smith, president of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, and the late Samuel Spencer, president of the Southern Railway, relating to an alleged agreement to divide the South between the two roads, was introduced by counsel for the Interstate Commerce Commission at yesterday's investigation of the Louisville & Nashville's affairs.

In the correspondence, the writers likened themselves to Cortez and Pizarro, conquerors of a new world, met to divide it, one agreeing to take North America, the other South America, neither to touch the Isthmus, and unable to agree on Patagonia.

President Smith of the Louisville & Nashville, said he remembered no such correspondence, and characterized it as "rot."

The correspondence was dated in 1896 and resulted, Chief Counsel Folk of the Interstate Commerce Commission said, from a meeting between Smith and Spencer at Kennewash, Ga., Oct. 18, 1894. The first letter from Mr. Smith to Mr. Spencer, Mr. Folk read into the record as follows:

"Dear sir: Pizarro—How shall we divide the new world? I will take North America, and you can have all of South America, except—and neither of us will do anything to the Isthmus without notice to and co-operation of the other."

"Pizarro—While Patagonia is not a very large part of the world, yet, perhaps, it is as much as I can take."

This letter was dated "On Pennsylvania Railroad Train No. 21, February 22, 1896," and, after this introduction, took up details of the railroad situation in the south.

The next letter, apparently from Mr. Spencer to Mr. Smith, was dated New York, February 26, 1896, and began as follows:

"Private and confidential.  
"Mr. M. H. Smith, President L. & N. R. R., Louisville, Ky.  
"Dear Sir: Your letter of the 22d inst."

"Pizarro—Since our last conversation the division of the new world between us has made some progress.

"Cortez—Yes, you seem to have acquired Patagonia, and I have secured a considerable part of North America which touched my former territory; but it seems to me you have acquired a considerable neck of the Isthmus, which is the connecting link between the two worlds. Was it understood that connecting links which touched both of us should be a matter of consultation before action or not?"

Mr. Folk then read from the letter a statement of principles upon which the alleged understanding was based, which included that neither the Louisville & Nashville nor the Southern would acquire lines in the territory of the other, and that neither would foster construction of new lines nor completion of unfinished ones into the territory of the other.

"How did you make out on the division of the New World?" asked

Chief Counsel Folk of President Smith when he had finished reading.

"The Southern got everything it wanted; the L. & N. didn't get anything," replied Mr. Smith. "I didn't get a neck of the Isthmus."

Mr. Smith was asked to tell what happened at the conference at Kennewash, Ga. He replied that the Southern railway was then in process of organization, and that he conferred with Mr. Spencer over the organization plans. The witness had tried hard to have rates maintained in the face of general rebating, he said, and was interested in having the Southern take over as many roads as possible where those roads were not needed by the Louisville & Nashville.

"Then we would have one big road to deal with," he said, "and it would be much easier to maintain rates than to do so by agreements with a whole lot of little fellows."

Mr. Smith said he knew nothing whatever of the Pizarro-Cortez correspondence, and regarded it as a "cheap attempt at humor and a waste of expediting labor."

Mr. Folk wanted to know if freight and passenger rates might not be affected by campaign contributions.

"Not the slightest," said Mr. Smith. Before his counsel could stop him, Mr. Smith told the commission he didn't know how much the L. & N. contributed to campaign funds last year.

Smith declined to answer any question concerning campaign contributions by the railroad to political parties or candidates in Tennessee, Kentucky, Alabama, or elsewhere. He refused on advice of his counsel, who held that the Commission had no authority to make such inquiries, under the Senate resolution directing the investigation.

The railroad itself has nothing to fear, said E. S. Jett, one of the attorneys, "in making public its campaign contributions. It is within its rights, however, in refusing to do so."

Besides, publication of the contribution would embarrass some of our good friends in the South—honorable, fair-minded men, who are favorable to our interest."

Joseph W. Folk, chief counsel for the commission, announced that the commission would appeal to the courts to compel Mr. Smith to tell all it sought to learn about the road's contributions.

President Smith and Chairman Meyer got into a long discussion over the expansion of powers of the commission, in which Mr. Smith contended the Commission was in a sense aided by a lobby and controlled almost absolutely by public opinion. "If you were to favor the railroads beyond what the people thought they ought to be favored," said Mr. Smith, "you would be abolished as was the Commerce Court."

"Where do you think our regulations will lead to?" asked Chairman Meyer. "By government control, reductions of rates, and creation of regulations which are supervised by labor unions and other antagonistic bodies," replied Mr. Smith. "The railroads in time will be made valueless to their present owners and will virtually be confiscated by the government. The tendency seems to be that way all the time."



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ten years of my life for the cause of birth control," said Miss Goldman at her apartment, 600 West 133d street. "Be assured that the attitude of the authorities, so long as it remains what it is, will not bear the slightest weight with us. The poor will not be denied this information because of legal restrictions."

Two carloads of anarchists came to the Queens county jail yesterday morning to greet their leader upon her discharge. She was sped to her apartment, where 150 telegrams of congratulation awaited her upon the break-fast table. Some congratulated her for getting into jail, others for getting out. One was from a Boston preacher, who praised her for her fight.

He wound up his night letter by saying that "Jesus, Paul, Peter and the rest were your predecessors." "That's traveling in pretty good company, isn't it?" said Miss Goldman.

This was the anarchist leader's first visit to jail since 1893, when she served ten months on Blackwell's Island for

inciting striking cloakmakers to riot in Union Square. The improvements since then, she found, were almost marvellous. She was able to bathe every day, and the warden actually "asked me what I thought of the hotel" and invited suggestions for improvements.

"I told Warden McKenna that the plumbing was good, but the food was vile. The jail doctor, I said, needed attention. He had a box of pills which -- guaranteed to relieve all ailments. When the inmates saw Dr. Phil coming they usually hid in the corners of their cells. I also suggested several other improvements, including lessening of the hours of cell confinement."

"My friends are making too much fuss about my 15 days' sentence for making birth control speeches. Others have spent their entire lives in prison for the cause of truth. I will keep up my fight if I have to alternate every two weeks between jail and the Mother Earth office."

"But I am not going to start speech-

making again until Dr. Reisman's case is heard in court. He appears next Monday before Special Sessions for having distributed pamphlets on birth control last Sunday at a meeting in the Harlem Masonic Temple."

"Yes," said Dr. Reisman, who was in the room while Miss Goldman was talking. "They pinched me for that. I appeared before Judge Deuel. An assistant district attorney, a clerk of the court and several policemen asked if I wouldn't do them a personal favor and give them a pamphlet."

SEASONABLE VALUES TO MAKE SATURDAY A RECORD BREAKER

All signs point to another record breaking rush of business to The Caesar Misch Store to-morrow. Seasonable weather has come to stay and to meet the enormous demand for Spring and Summer attire the popular "Cheerful Credit" store has prepared for men, women and children

at prices that are little short of marvellously low.

All the models are new and strictly up-to-date, many having but just been received. Every person who wants to know just what is being worn this season cannot do better than go to the "Cheerful Credit" Corner and wander through the store, inspecting the multiplicity of modes and fashions at their leisure.

Patrons of the Caesar Misch store possess the advantage of dealing with one of a chain of big New England stores, which buy in big quantities and at the lowest prices. The big savings thus made the Caesar Misch store chooses to give to its customers in the form of the finest grade clothing at prices which are always lower than any ordinary store can afford to name.

But the best and most convenient advantage enjoyed by patrons of this big store is their liberal terms of "Cheerful Credit" which this store grants to anyone. No deposit is necessary when you make a purchase and after that only a dollar a week. In this last sentence—"no deposit down, only a dollar a week"—is the reason why so many Bridgeport people, even though but moderate income, are able to always make a good, stylishly dressed appearance.

### COPPER MARKET BOOMS

New York, May 3.—The worldwide demand for copper is illustrated in the 1915 report of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company issued today. In that period the company increased its sales, including also gold, silver and lead, from \$26,475,559 in 1914, to \$61,473,677. Total revenues increased from \$54,377,000 to \$87,387,000 and the surplus increased from \$6,773,000 to \$15,952,000.

A new American flag was raised in Battery Park in honor of the landing of the Dutch in America on May 4, 1624.

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## EXPERTS OFF TO SOUTH AMERICA TO STUDY BIRDS

Curator Chapman of National Museum to Lead Expedition to Mountains.

New York, May 5.—Surrounded by trunks, blankets, metal dishes, small grates and broilers, maps, revolvers and scores of other articles which the explorer finds so necessary, Dr. Frank M. Chapman, curator of ornithology at the American Museum of Natural History, told yesterday of the purposes of the expedition which he will lead into the valleys and mountains of South America, in search of information about the birds of that continent. Members of the expedition will leave this city on Saturday and will proceed to Colon, from which point they will cross the Isthmus for Quito, Ecuador.

After reaching Quito the expedition will strike out for Mount Chimborazo, one of the highest peaks of the Andes. The greater part of this trip and those which follow will be made with the aid of horses and pack-mules. Dr. Chapman will spend some time in Chimborazo studying the birds of the higher altitudes and will then travel south to Peru to explore the region north of Cuzco. From that point the expedition will head for Bolivia and later will cross the Pampas of Argentina to the east coast of the continent.

"The expedition will extend over a period of five or six months," said Dr. Chapman. "The regions of South America through which we will travel offer exceptional opportunities for the study of bird life, and I expect to obtain much valuable information and many fine specimens. Mount Chimborazo is more than 20,000 feet in altitude, and we shall be able to study bird life from its base right up to the snow line."

"Bird life on mountains of this sort is divided into four general groups, and at times a climb of 1,000 feet will bring as great a change in the bird life as a trip of 1,000 miles north in other sections. This means the ornithologist a much better opportunity for the study of birds than can possibly be obtained in any other way. We have practically all the zones in one and can study the birds of the tropical and frigid zones almost at the same time."

"While at Mount Chimborazo I shall gather material for a habitat group of

birds in the higher altitudes. This will be a companion group to one of the birds of the lower altitudes which is already in the Museum of Natural History."

"The work in Peru is in connection with the Peruvian expedition of 1914-15, under the auspices of Yale University and the National Geographic Society. I shall make a report to the University on this part of the work and shall also study the birds I find in that section."

"We shall spend a month or more in the mountains and valleys of Bolivia. Most of this ground has already been explored by Leo E. Miller, who spent about a year in this country, and he tells me that it offers much in the way of bird study. I shall meet Mr. Miller later in western Argentina and cross the pampas with him."

"When we reach the east coast I intend to visit the museums of Buenos Aires, Sao Paulo, and Rio de Janeiro for the purpose of studying their collections and arranging for an exchange of data and specimens. This will prove of advantage to our own museum and those of the South American cities as well. Just what the expedition will accomplish is hard to say at the present time. I would rather talk about that when I return."

Dr. Chapman will be accompanied on the expedition by his wife and son, Frank M. Chapman, Jr., and by Geo. K. Cherrie, who was a member of the Roosevelt-Rondon expedition. Dr. Chapman said that Mr. Cherrie would later ascend the upper reaches of the Paraguay river to continue the research work which was instituted by the Roosevelt expedition.

## MISS GOLDMAN FREE, SAYS SHE'S READY TO RETURN

Authorities Must Change Views On Birth Control Speeches, Emma Avers

New York, May 5.—Emma Goldman, released from Queens county jail, yesterday morning, wouldn't mind going back again. Unless the authorities change their views about birth control speeches being unlawful, said Miss Goldman, her trips to the jail will be many. Wardens will become jaded, weary from exclaiming, "She's in again!" "I would willingly, gladly, give fir-